bate, and with these changed, a resort on the part of the Republicans to all the devices which the rules permit to force the Democrats from the course, if not to de-lay the consideration of the bill. Senator Aldrich said to-day that he expected the proceedings this week to be very much on the order of those of last week. He did not believe there would be an effort to change the hours, and he thought the entire week would be devoted to the chemical schedule, of which only seven paragraphs out of the seventy-five contained in it have been disposed of.

The Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- The appropriation bills will continue to have the attention of the House of Representatives during the coming week, unless the State bank element succeeds in its effort to have the Brawley bill taken up on Wednesday. Chairman Springer, of the banking committee, had hoped to take up this long deferred bill, which relieves from taxation certain bank script issued during the currency stringency last fall. The State bank men are ready to offer an amendment bringing up the entire State bank question. In anticipation of the Wednesday debate, Mr. Springer has prepared a speech, which is said to be the most elaborate review of the banking system made since national banks were established, during the war. But Representative Dockery and other members of the appropriations committee are not entirely willing to halt in the good record thus far in hurrying along the appropriation bills. They want the three remaining appropriation bills cleared up before giving way to miscellaneous legislation. It is probable this feeling will prevail, although the State bank men have not given up hope of securing a hearing this week.

Monday is District of Columbia day. Chairman McGann will make an effort, however, to suspend the rules and pass the resolution for an investigation of the labor depression and Coxeyism. The Indian bill is the next appropriation measure on the calendar, followed by the agricultural bill. They will consume the entire week, unless displaced by the State bank question.

The Snipe Shooters.

NORFOLK, Va., May 13.-President Cleveland, Secretary Gresham, Secretary Carlisle and Capt. R. D. Evans arrived here on the lighthouse tender Maple, at 11 o'clock this morning. The party were transferred to the Violet and proceeded to Currituck sound, where the presidential party will spend three days shooting snipe. They will return to Washington next Saturday.

White House Deserted. WASHINGTON, May 13.-The White House is at present without any of its distinguished occupants. Following the departure of the President, Mrs. Cleveland left at 7:10 o'clock this evening, with her two young daughters, for Buffalo, where she will make a brief visit with her mother, Mrs. Folsom.

Cleveland Stopped for Papers. FORT MONROE, Va., May 13 .- The lighthouse tender Maple, with President Cleveland and party, arrived here at 10 o'clock a. m., and after a file of morning papers had been secured proceeded to Nor-

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 13.-Representative Brown writes here that he is rapidly recovering and expects to be in Washington

Representative Conn intends going home the latter part of the week. The Supreme Court holds a session tomorrow to hand down opinions. The Indiana railroad tax cases is expected among

## PLUNGED TO DEATH.

Sad Suicide of a Brother and Sister at the Danube Bridge.

VIENNA, May 13 .- A sad affair occurred here to-day. A poor widow named Jerabek had two children, a girl and a boy, aged eleven and nine, respectively. The woman was compelled to work hard to support herself and her children, who were too young to give her any assistance. The children determined to kill themselves and thus relieve her of the burden of their support. To-day they went to one of the bridges spanning the Danube and mounted the parapet. Then they hastily embraced and kissed each other, and, clasping hands, jumped into the river. Before assistance could reach them their bodies were swept out of sight. When the mother returned from her work she found her lodgings deserted. She hegan to look around for the children, thinking they had gone into the streets to play. Not finding them she returned to her home, where she found a note that she had overlooked, in which the children said that as they were only a burden to her they had decided to commit suicide. The widow is frantic because of the loss of her boy and girl, and it is feared that she will become insane.

Laboring Men Clubbed.

VIENNA, May 13.-A meeting of workmen was held here to-day, at which some of the speakers indulged in violent language against the authorities. Police officers were present, and attempted to disperse the gathering, but met with determined resistance. It was finally found necessary to summon reinforcements before the hall could be cleared. Several scrimmages occurred between the police and the workingmen, in which the latter came out worsted. The hall was at last emptied of its occupants, who became comparatively quiet when they found themselves on the street with a strong police force in the

## WEATHER FORECAST. Local Forecast for Monday.

WASHINGTON, May 13 .- For Indiana-Fair; warmer in extreme northern portion; increasing southeast winds. For Illinois-Fair; warmer in extreme northeastern portion; increasing southeast

For Ohlo-Fair; warmer in northern portion; southeast winds.

Local Observations.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 13. Time. | Bar. Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre.

7A.M 30.27 69 55 S'east. Pt Cloudy 0.00 7P.M. 30.14 78 54 N'east. Pt Cloudy 0.00 Maximum temperature, 84; minimum temperature, 60. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, May 13, 1894:

Normal..... -0.13Excess or deficiency since Jan 1 \*514 C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. Local Forecast Official, United States Weather

Bureau.

Obitnary.

BERLIN, May 13.-Herr Kurd Von Schloezer is dead. He entered the Prussian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1850. He was promoted until in 1860 he was charge d'affaires at the City of Mexico. In 1871 he was appointed German min-ister to the United States. He was accredited to the Vatican in 1882, with a mission to negotiate with the Pope an entente in regard to the Kulturkampf. He was retired from this position in 1892 because of his relations with Prince Bismarck. Herr Von Schloezer was the author of several historical works.

WASHINGTON, May 13.-Capt. Charles C. Morrison, of the ordnance board United States army, died to-day at Governor's island. New York, from the effects of an operation for appendicitis. Captain Morrison has been in the service since 1867, havthe rank of captain since 1886.

Want the Crop Report Abolished. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 13.-The board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange has been requested to take action not only to investigate the alleged leak in the government crop report, but to take such steps as to have the report abolished entirely. The petition presented to the board is signed by a majority of the leading grain and flour men on 'Change, and reads in part as follows: "We ask to have the report abolished because we think it is unreliable, misleading and very injurious to the interests of the general public, but more particularly to the farming classes, and is also a use-

less expense." Colored Bishops Installed.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 13.-The recentlyelected colored bishops, R. S. Williams and E. Cottrell, were installed at the Auditorium, this morning, at Il o'clock. An immense sudience, numbering perhaps four thousand people, some of whom were white, witnessed the ceremonies, which were of a highly interesting character. On the stage were gathered Bishops Beebe, Halsey, Lane and pastors Patterson, Sample and Smith. The ceremonies were conducted by senior Bishop Beebe. He read the opening prayer, and Bishop Halsey sang "Life's Railway," the congregation joining in the singing of

CONFERENCE MINERS'

Many Delegates Already Gathered at Cleveland.

Fears that the Operators Will Lock Horns on Whatever Plan May Be Proposed.

CLEVELAND, O., May 13 .- About fifty coal miners who are to attend the conference to be held here to-morrow in advance of the meeting with the operators, have thus far arrived in the city. In the absence of John McBride, the president of the Miners' National Union, the delegates are disinclined to talk. They all say, however, that they are anxious to arrive at an amicable agreement with the operators. President McBride is at home at Massillon today, but he will arrive in Cleveland tomorrow morning. Not a single operator has yet arrived, and it is impossible to learn how many are expected. At one hotel twenty rooms have been reserved for operators, but that is the only place where quarters have been secured. The miners seem to regret the fact that more of them could not attend the conference, but they say that they have been out of work so long that they have no money with which to pay railroad fare and hotel bills. An operator who arrived in the city to-

night said that there was no difference between the Ohio operators and their miners. He declared that if the operators of other States stood out against a settlement the Ohio operators would endeavor to have their men resume work at the old rate of 70 cents a ton, under an agreement with President McBride that the miners in other States should not return to work until they got what they asked for. The entire opposition to the settlement of the strike, this operator said, came from the mine owners who had contracted to sell practically all of this year's supply of coal at a low price, based on the present rate for mining. These men realized that a restoration of the rate to 70 cents in Ohio and 66 and 79 cents in Pennsylvania would mean heavy losses for them. The Ohio operators, who have not made such contracts, are be-lieved to be in the majority, and they are anxious to reach a settlement by the res-toration of the old rate. It is said to-night that twelve of the old Pittsburg operators who refused to attend the conference have engaged rooms and

OFF FOR CLEVELAND. Indiana Miners Leave Terre Haute to

Attend the Conference. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 13,-The Indiana miners' delegates to the Cleveland joint convention left for that city to-day. President Dunkerly, of the United Mine agreement were reached in three or four days he thought the struggle to re-establish the interstate differentials in the price of mining would be continued with re-newed force. The Indiana miners will consent to no agreement unless it includes the several States in the competitive field and praticularly Illinois. The miners say they have performed their part of the task of forcing Illinois into line by prevailing upon the great majority of Illinois miners to join in the strike, and that now the duty devolves on the Indiana and Ohio operators to bring the Illinois operators to terms. It is known that although the northern operators refused to appoint delegates to the Cleveland convention because the southern and central Illinois operators would not join in the collusive scheme, yet there are likely to be Illinois operators within easy reach of the convention hall, Indiana operators are making a renewed effort to have Illino's represented and it is believed that if Illinois men should see it would be to their advantage to join in the proceedings of the joint convention they could quickly take seats as delegates.

Pennsylvania Operators. SCOTTDALE, Pa., May 13.-There has not been so quiet a Sunday as to-day in this region since the strike was inaugurated. During the week the clergy came down heavily against the meetings being held on Sundays and to-day, for the first time, the leaders refrained from holding any. It is given out to-night that Southwest Nos. 3 and 4 and the United will be smokeless to-morrow. Superintendent Johns re-turned from the West Virginia coke fields last night, where he has been to engage men with whom to replace some of the strikers here. He has had little success. finding it a difficult task to get men to come into the region at the rate of wages now being paid. The general managers of all the coke companies say positively that the coke operators will not attend the convention at Cleveland on Tuesday, nor will

vention. The strike has not yet reached the point where the operators will agree to confer with the organizations of the Threaten to Destroy a Bridge. DENVER, Col., May 13 .- The Gulf road has requested United States Marshal Jones to retain twenty deputies in the Trinidad district until further notice. It is said that the striking coal miners at Sopria, five miles from Trinidad, have uttered threats to destroy a bridge which spans a large gulch midway between Trinidad and the mines. In order to guard against this con-tingency Marshal Jones deputized twenty marshals to protect the property.

they have any representatives at the con-

The Pittsburg Delegation. PITTSBURG, May 13.-Sixty miners, delegates from this district, left to-night to attend the Cleveland convention. They refused to talk with reference to their instructions, but it leaked out that at least some of them are instructed to hold out for even a higher rate than called for in the scale.

HE TOOK A BRIBE.

A Reporter Could Not Withstand the Temptation of Caramels.

Philadelphia Inquirer. A reporter must unbosom himself to a sympathetic world. He was assigned to attend the session of twenty-five, only twenty-five, but all intellectual women, of the National Council. He entered Parlor C of the Continental Hotel and took a seat with some trembling, the only man present. As the discussion went on he adjusted his legs in several different positions and was bound to confess to himself that they looked awkward in every attitude. He tried to plunge his thoughts into taking notes and had fairly succeeded when one of the most motherly-looking ladies approached him with a clipping in one hand and a box of chocolate-coated candy in the other. "Will you print this," she said. "It is George William Curtis's speech. Take some cara-

He had been offered liquors, cigars,

money, everything in his time, but never in his life before had he been approached by a lady in a woman's convention with a box of chocolate candy. In this awful moment of temptation the reporter forgot the strict instructions from his office never to accept bribes, never to take a drink, never to accept a cigar, never to be bribed or permit the semblance of bribery to report or misreport the facts that are sacred to the public. But he cannot lie. He took the chocolate. Having taken it in sight of twenty-five witnesses a spasm of duty yet seized him. Should he eat it? No. he would show them the strict line of reportorial duty. He would just politely hold that chocolate candy between his thumb and finger and go on reporting as though nothing had happened. He tried this course, but the room seemed to be growing warmer. Why don't he eat it? Isn't it fit to eat? Were these thoughts going through their heads? Were they taking him for an ungallant bore? Was he a gentlemanly reporter or one of those horrid ones that chew tobacco and smoke? Yet he could probably have withstood all this, but other circumstances were against That chocolate was rapidly melting between his thumb and finger. He took one more lingering reflection on the principles of his profession and the honorable record of successes in resisting liquors and cigars, but he placed that melting candy in his mouth. Sold, sold for a caramei. He leaves it to the injured public to judge how far his report of the council was vitiated by this treat and to mete out the censure with mercy in consideration of the fact that the treat was new and sudden and was offered under circumstances most unfavorable to resistance, not around the corner.

women in reform gowns. The English Sparrow Nuisance. Washington Post.

but in open convention, in sight of Madam

President and the whole body, an assembly

of twenty-five handsome and intellectual

The ornithologist of the Agricultural De-partment has issued his annual appeal for the destruction of the English sparrow. He says by far the best way to fight the pest is by the destruction of its nests and young. Full 30 per cent. of the nests may be reached by means of a long pole with a hook on the end. The great stronghold of the English spar-

row in towns and cities are the masses of Japanese and English ivy and Virginia creeper that cover the sides of churches and other buildings. If these vine-covered walls are within reach of a hosepipe multitudes of the young birds may be destroyed by thoroughly dousing the vines with water at night. By systematic and concerted effort millions of young sparrows may be prevented from reaching maturity. He further suggests that the sparrow is a "tooth-some, nutritious article of food, not to be distinguished from the rice bird."

WORD FOR SINGLE TAX.

Dr. McGlynn and Henry George on the Same Platform.

NEW YORK, May 13 .- Dr. McGlynn and Henry George spoke at Chickering Hall to-night. This was the first time since 1887 the apostle of single tax and the president of the Anti-Poverty Society had appeared on the same platform together. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax Club, and the hall was crowded. Dr. McGlynn spoke in a religious strain on the "Brotherhood of Christ and the Brotherhood of Man." He said it was a fallacy to say that the golden age was past as the millennium was still to come.

Henry George, in his address, defended

the Coxey movement. It was a bitter rebuke, he said, to the people when their leaders were arrested for trespassing on the Capitol grounds. He arraigned the Senators for tinkering with the tariff. Anarchy and Socialism would become rampant, he predicted, unless the doctrine of single tax was embraced to avert them. Archbishop Corri-gan and certain ignorant priests had attempted to say the doctrines of the Antipoverty Society were contrary to the teachings of the church, but a higher authority had shown this to be erroneous. Archbishop Satolli had told Father McGlynn the single tax belief was not in conflict with the ten-ets of the church. Cardinal Manning had said the same thing, and at the recent Catholic congress in Rome the Vicar-general had said the day would come when the government would be forced to accept the single tax.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

An Unknown Found Hanging and Thought to Be Editor Stamm.

man, supposed to be Prof. Anton Stamm, Burns, Dr. Horace Allen, of the American formerly one of the editors if the American edition of Encyclopedia Britannica, was found this morning hanging to a tree in Central Park, on Vault hill, near the lake opposite Seventy-second street. The body was taken to the Harlem morgue, where it awaits identification. A letter was found on the body, dated at the Bible House, New York, Nov. 22, 1891, from Wil-Workers, of the State, said that unless an | liam H. Dupuy, recommending the bearer, Prof. Anton Stamm, as a valuable editorial assistant. The directory gives the address of Professor Stamm as No. 320 East Twenty-second street, and his occupation that of a teacher. The tenants in this house said to-night that nothing had been seen of the Professor since morning. He occupied a small front room on the fourth floor. He did his own housework and no one was ever seen to call on him. The suicide was apparently sixty years old. He wore whiskers and had blue eyes. His clothing was neat and of good quality. Only 97 cents was found on the body. cents was found on the body. Among other things in the clothing was a pawn ticket and a sketch of some mechanical contrivance. A magnifying gxlass and a bottle half-filled with an odorless liquid was also found. The liquid is supposed to be oxalic acid. Up to midnight Professor Stamm had not returned to his room, and none of his neighbors had been to the morgue to see if they could identify the body found in the park.

"MARRIAGE ABOVE ZERO."

Miss Pollard in New York to See About Publishing Her Book.

NEW YORK, May 13.-Madeline Pollard came to New York to-day and signalized her presence here by playing a trick on the reporters. She arrived on the early train from Washington and put up at the Marlborough Hotel. Accompanying her was a modest appearing young woman registered as Miss Jennie Burke, Madeline, however, desired secrecy, so she signed her name Madeline Rollard. Miss Pollard declined to be seen on any terms, and through Miss Burke communicated to all reporters the statement that she was in New York to consult with her publisher concerning her book, "Marriage Above Zero," which will soon be ready for publication; also, that she has no intention of going on the stage. The two women paid their bill after dinner, and, taking their satchels, walked away, no one knew where.

LEAVES FOR HOME TO-DAY.

General Harrison Talked About in an Associated Press Dispatch.

Associated Press Dispatch. NEW YORK, May 13.-General Harrison intends to leave for Indianapolis to-morrow afternoon. During his stay here he has met nearly every Republican leader of note in the East, and is presumed to have formed a pretty accurate idea of his chances for a nomination in 1896. That he is a candidate none of his intimate ds deny. General Harrison's friend say he is confident of hearty support from New Yorkers who supported him in 1892.

Paris Green.

Massachusetts Plowman. It would seem that enough had been said and written about the proper use of this poison for destroying insects to have any well informed reader of the papers know that it can be used with success and with very trifling risk; in fact, it offers the only effectual weapon of defense the farmer has against the potato bug, the canker worm-when once the latter has passed up the tree and laid its eggs-and also against many other insects that gnaw the leaves and cannot easily be fought in any other way, such as the late web caterpiller, the curculio and others.

Many people seem to have a senseless fear of poison, and dread to touch it or to have anything to do with it. Of course it must be used with caution and prudence, and should be kept where children and domestic animals can by no chance be injured by it; but many people do not seem to understand that the very minute particle of arsenite which is death to the small and delicate worm or bug is harmless to the larger animals and to man-

The fact is that without Paris green we should have no potatoes at prices within the reach of the ordinary purse, and few plums and only wormy apples. The use of a little more common sense is needed among over-timid people to make them use this valuable weapon and protect their orchards from the disgraceful appearance they too often present when stripped of their leaves by the canker worm.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, May 13.—Arrived: La Bre-tagne, from Havre; Richmond Hill, from London; Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, from

Naples. PHILADELPHIA, May 13. - Arrived: Southwark, from Liverpool. NEW YORK, May 13.-Arrived: Manitoba, from London. LIVERPOOL, May 13 .- Arrived: Cufic, from New York. LIZARD, May 13.-Passed: La Bourgogne, from New York.

Extravaganza Girls Back. NEW YORK, May 13 .- Among the passengers who arrived on the Manitoba tonight, from London, are Miss Sophie Harris, Miss Edith Winne, Miss Mary Thorne, Miss Lucie Cleveland, Miss Jose Shalders, of the Henderson Extravaganza troupe, en route to Chicago.

Judge Harlan Better. LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 13.-The report that Judge Harlan had been stricken with apoplexy yesterday proves to be untrue. He was overcome by the heat and fainted. He is doing nicely and will be all right agair. in a short time.

Stopped for Lack of Coal. PEORIA, Ill., May 13.—The American Glucose Company to-day closed its factory in this city, throwing 350 men out of employment. Inability to secure a suffi-

cient supply of coal is given as the reason. For starch pelish: Dissolve two ounces of gum arable in one pint of boiling soft water; let it stand all night; drain off into bottles; use two tablespoonfuls to one pint

EXECUTION OF

THE WILY PACHYDERM SPAT OUT REPEATED DOSES OF POISON.

Required Ten Hours' Work to Get the Murderous Elephant to Take Cynnide of Potassium.

New York Tribune, May 12. Like a murderer on the scaffold, Tip, the big Asiatic elephant in Central Park, was executed yesterday afternoon in the pen in which he had been confined in chains for so many

Cyanide of potassium in large quantities, administered in several different ways, caused death, which occurred at 4:191/2 p.

For almost nine hours the huge beast fought off his executioners, but he was alone in the struggle, while his persecutors were many, and, like the king of the jungle, he died "game" to the last.

Whether Tip's death was absolutely necessary for the preservation of human life will always be a matter of individual opinion. But one thing is certain, that cyanide of potassium, when properly administered, will kill quickly the largest animals in the world.

The execution yesterday was a new departure for toxicologists, for never before, as far as can be ascertained, has cyanide of potassium or any similar drug been used to kill the elephant. Soldiers have shot him down, ropes have been used to strangle him, and instruments have penetrated the brains of other huge pachyderms, but drugs were used for the purpose of killing for the first time yesterday.

With the rising of the sun there gathered a number of newspaper reporters, and all-night "rounders." The hour set for the execution was 6 o'clock, and fifteen minutes before that time Park Commissioners Straus, Bell and Clausen; Dr. Huntington, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Superintendent Smith, Superintendent of Museum of Natural History; Dr. Liautard and Superintendent Hankinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, entered the house in which Tip was confined. The elephants Tom and Juno, whose cages were alongside that of Tip, were taken out into the open space back of the house and fed. They were kept outside all day. The physicians, who, it is said, had been selected for their skill in toxicology, and the commissioners and superintendents entered the house and the door was immediately locked. When the reporters and invited guests were admitted, at 6:30 o'clock, a rope had been stretched from the end of Tip's cage to the casteriy wall, thus making a barrier. Snyder, Tip's keeper, came in about this time with Otto Mopis, an old elephant keeper, who had cared for Tip when he was with Morepaugh's circus.

LUNGED AT THE COPPER. Tip all this time had remained remarkably quiet, but when Hubert L. Howard, the roundsman in charge of the park police in the elephant house, lifted the rope guard to admit Assistant Superintendent Burns, Tip made a vicious lunge for the "sparrow cop" with the evident intention of pulling him against the bars. Commissioner Straus yelled, "Look out," and the graycoat jumped back out of danger just in time.
"Tom" Donahue, the old keeper, remarked:

That was a narrow escape At 6:50 o'clock Assistant Superintendent Burns handed to Dr. Horace Allen, the curator of the Museum of Natural History, a large carrot. Dr. Allen took a white paper package out of his hand valise. He poured the contents, two ounces, into an opening that had been cut in the carrot, and with a plug cut from another carrot he closed the orifice. Snyder, at this time, refused to give Tip the poison, so Otis Mopis, Tip's one-time friend, took the carrot and at promptly 6:50:30 o'clock cried: "Here, Tip." The huge beast moved forward moved his trunk in a swaying accomward, moved his trunk in a swaying accom-paniment to the movement of his body, and in a moment had the carrot in the tip of his trunk. The silence of the spectators was intense. Not a breath was heard as the trunk curled under and the carrot was thrust into the capacious maw. A shudder went through the onlookers, as they expected to see, in a moment or two, the enormous mass of flesh crash in a helpless mass

But Tip knew a thing or two, and when he felt a foreign substance in his huge jaws he began to spit out the crunched pieces of the carrot. A quantity of saliva, carrot and a glairy-white fluid was cast upon the floor, and Tip began to smell and stamp upon the mess

In spite of this the physicians, Drs. Allen and Huntington, thought that at least one of the two ounces of the drug must have been swallowed. Dr. Allen, five minutes later, called for an apple. Mr. Burns pre-pared one, and Dr. Allen poured two more ounces of cyanide of potassium into the opening. Four men, at this juncture, filed in with Winchester rifles, and took their stand near the cage, ready to shoot Tip if he should break loose.

REFUSED A LOADED APPLE. Mopis took the "loaded apple" and held it out to Tip, who pushed it out of Mopis's hand to the floor. The German picked up the apple and almost thrust it into Tip's proboscis. The animal smelled of the apple, rubbed it against the under side of his trunk, and, with a vicious movement, threw it down. He stamped upon it, and the plug, which was fastened with a pin, fell out. Tip smelled of the stuff, and with a leer that was almost human, he seemed to say: 'Not on your life, my beauties."

About this time a man with a rifle went into the elephant house, but he reappeared in a few moments, having been requested to leave the place. The man was said to be Dr. Wright, of West Eighty-first street. He was said to be suffering from a nervous attack. The primary cause for the "doctor's" removal was that he had the muzzle of his gun pressed against a reporter's

Tip's conduct at this time was odd. He must have been affected by the polson, for he backed up to the angle formed by the north walls and the bars of his cage. He remained, with his haunches resting there, while his head swayed from side to side, as though drowsy. According to Dr. Allen this was caused by the small amount of cyanide of potassium Tip had evidently swallowed, which, in its action first on the spinal cords, pro-

duces a partial paralysis of the hindquar-Mopis tried to induce Tip to commit suicide, but he was "up to snuff," and refused to break the law. But he was undoubtedly suffering from the effects of the first dose His legs shook under him, and he swayed dangerously from side to side. Two more apples and two half loaves of bread, one white and one black, were offered to him. but he refused to eat. He crunched them under his feet and turned away in disgust. At 7:32 o'clock Tip began to retch violently, but his attempts to vomit were ineffectual, and the sounds he made in endeavoring to rid himself of the poison in his system were painful to hear. The poor brute seemed to be in great pain. Tip continued to retch until 8 o'clock, about an hour after he had taken the first dose. At 9 o'clock he began to act rationally again, and, although Dr. Allen protested that the elephant had taken enough poixon to kill him, the beast did not seem to be inconvenienced to any great degree. A little before 9 o'clock Mr. Burns offered Tip an "unloaded" potato and a carrot, but the wily animal had lost all faith in human nature and he refused to

DISGUSTED AT FAILURE. About this time Superintendent Hankinson expressed the opinion that enough experiments had been made, and Commissioner Straus, whose life had been made miserable by the newspaper men, expressed his disgust at the failure to kill Tip. Dr. Allen was much disappointed at the apparent inefficiency of the poison. He said that the ounce Tip had swallowed was sufficient to kill several hundred men simultaneously. During the early part of the afternoon the commissioners had a consultation with Superintendent Hankinson, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but nothing definite was decided upon. At 4 o'clock, however, a bucket of hot mash was made. Mr. Burns placed one three-ounce and nine half-ounce capsules filled with the same poison in the "mash." Tip was real hungry about this time, and he began to eat voraciously of the compound. Before the animal had time to feel the effects of the poison a second bucket "loaded" to the same strength was given to him. He ate Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

"mash" Tip's death struggle began. He retched violently, and in his agony ne broke the heavy chain that was fastened from his back under his forelegs to his tusks. Find-ing himself free, as he thought, the wretch-ed creature made for the door in the rear of his cage. The chain attached to his right forefoot strained under the tension, and, the poison having paralyzed the lower extremities and the vital parts, Tip was brought to his knees. He slid heavily to the floor, rolled on his left side, and, with his huge head to the door by which he expected to gain his freedom, died. The time of his death was 4:19:30 p. m. Six men with leveled Winchesters were ready to shoot the animal down if he broke his leg chain. Snyder, the keeper, gave Tip his last pail of mash. As soon as Tip was safely dead his picture and that of his executioners was

SKINNING THE BRUTE. William Wallace, superintendent of the American Museum of Natural History, then brought in ten knives, which were used later for preparing Tip for the taxidermists. A force of men under John Rowley, chief taxidermist of the museum, began last night to strip Tip's hide off. The skin will be stuffed and the bones articulated, and both will be placed on exhibition in the museum, beside those of Samson, who was burned at Bridgeport in 1887, and Jumbo, who was killed in a railroad accident at St. Thomas, Ont in

Tip was an Asiatic elephant, and was twenty-three years old when he died. When twelve years old he was brought to this country. The menagerie authorities say that when Tip was brought to this city from aboard he was in an iron box, and lad sixteen chains about him to preimpression for the last two years has been that Tip has been growing vicious and should be killed, but Dr. Conklin, the former director of the Central Park Menag-NEW YORK, May 13.—The body of a Parks Levy, Assistant Superintendent erie, says that the only death really atkeeper, who kicked and abused the ele phant while Forepaugh's show, to which Tip then belonged, was in Indiana. Dr. Conklu. says that in his nv : years' ortractation, and that there was in reason why Tip should be killed. He further ceclares that the menagerie authorities pre not overburdened with knowledge of the animal kingdom.

Tip was declared to be vicious at the meeting held on May 2 by the Park Commissioners, when he was condemned to die. Tip was between nine and one-half and ten feet tall, he was about fifteen feet long, and his girth was thirty-six feet. His hide in some places was more than an inch thick, and in others less than a quarter of an inch.

NEW GAME OF WHIST.

Suggestion of a Rochester Man for the Use of Fifty-Six Cards. Rochester Union.

Mr. William M. Butler, of the Rochester Whist Club, is the author and inventor of a new system of playing whist. "My idea is a pack of afty-six cards for whist purposes, to be known as American whist packs. It is simply adding four extra cards to the ordinary pack. These four extra cards are of the same size, quality and shape as the rest and printed with the same kind of backs. On their face, however, they have printed a clear, concisely arranged table of the standard American whist leads, beginning with ace, king, queen, jack at the head of the various suits, and ending with minor combinations and low cards. One of these extra cards is handed to each of the players at the table before the rest of the pack is shuffled and dealt. Each player then places the extra or "lead" card with his hand (as though it were part of the same) for ready and easy reference in playing his original and second lead, etc., and in drawing inferences from his partner's leads. The best way is to place the extra card with the "longest and strongest" suit, when it becomes as simple as A, B, C to lead that suit in accordance with the directions on the card. No time need be lost, nor need there be any interruption to the game.

"The introduction of this method ought to result in great improvement in whist playing and in the universal employment of the American leads. No player would longer have any excuse for playing according to his own system. No bumblepuppist would have any excuse for playing bumble puppy, which, you know, is defined as playing whist in ignorance or defiance of the rules. No one could longer have any excuse for not playing the American leads, because they are so hard to memorize—here they are all ready for him in the

"Advanced players would not be obliged to play with the extra cards unless they so wished, and the players at a table could agree to play with or without them, just as in the case of the 'joker' in the game of euchre. But even to the advanced player the extra card in hand would prove no hindrance or detriment. It would be there to consult in case of doubt, which is liable to assail even the 'elect' at times. And should a good ployer have a poor partner, what a lucky thing the card would be. How much feeling, not to say bad temper and suffering, it would prevent. For the poor player, actual play, guided by the un-erring directions of the card, would do more than many times the care and effort and labor expended in trying to learn the leads by mere theory and memorizing."

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SCENERY. The One Is Everywhere Affected by Man and Art, the Other Is Primeval. E. S. Nadal, in the Century. Having lately visited England after a

long absence, my mind, both there and since my return, has been busy with the subject of the relations between our scenery and that of the old world, writes Mr. Nadal. I visited a dull part of Hampshire; on leaving the house where I was staying it was necessary to get up to an early breakfast to catch a train. Two young soldiers, very pleasant and friendly fellows, who went away at the same time, were in the cab with me. Reference was made to the scenery, and one of them, who had been in America, said: "You Americans may not always say you admire England, but in your hearts you know there is nothing like it." I looked out of the cab window at the flat and very rolled-out landscape, cut up squares and plots by iron fences, which, however, with its sparse oaks standing here and there, was not without a classic grace, and thought of the fresh and magic outlines of the Virginian mountains. But the hour was much too early and too drowsy to allow of any expression of dissent. It is an old question, that between the scenery of the two worlds. It is simple enough, however, with an obvious answer. Here it is primeval and virgin nature; there, nature affected by man and The difference between European and

American trees and woodlands is signifi-

cant of this. Early in September an ac-

maintance took me to look at a remarkable oak on his place in Essex, which he said had been thought by some persons to be a relic of the ancient British forest. This oak, which was not very high, threw its powerful arms straight out in all directions over a wide space of ground. Certainly such a tree could not have stood in an aboriginal forest. There would not have been sufficient sun to produce so great an amount of leafage, and there would have been no room for such a vast lateral extension It so happened that only a few months before, in June perhaps, I had seen in Ten-nessee a good deal of a forest which was lmost virgin. The trees went straight upward to a great height, the boles being clean of branches a long distance from the ground, and the leafage scant, except at the top, where it received the sun. I rode into the middle of the forest. The trees were often so close together that it would have been hard for a norse to go between them, and my horse followed the bed of a stream, which was so shallow that it scaresly more than wet his fellocks, the rhododendrons being very tolck on each sile of me. Halting in the midst of the lev l floor of the forest, it was an impressive scene which I found. The pale and lefty trunks stood everywhere parallel, and with a stately decorum and rejularity, except where half way up the allacen' mountain side some tumbling trees, leaning at angles against their surrounding felows, which had arrested them in falling, varied the universal propriety with a noble confusion, the gray trunks looking like mighty tall in p llars of a rulned temple. It is true that our scenery is not very tich in its associations of human history. T.1s source of interest we have here only to eat voraciously of the compound. Before the animal had time to feel the effects of the poison a second bucket "loaded" to the same strength was given to him. He ate it, and his death warrant was sealed. Four minutes after eating the second bucket of which we see, and may not the disclosures to the suffrage Limitate of landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important the suffrage Limitate of landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important the landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important the landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important the landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important the landscape has its own history. Is it not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important the landscape has its own history. Is not scenery made more important the landscape has its own history. Is not scenery made more important that woman shall have prepared the world in the landscape has its own history. Is not scenery made more important that woman shall have prepared the world in the landscape has its own history. Is not well to consider that history? Is not scenery made more important that woman shall have prepared the world in the landscape has its own history. Is not scenery made more important that the landscape has its own history. Is not scenery made more important that history? Is not scenery made more important that the landscape has its own history. Is not scenery made more important that the landscape has its own history. It is not scenery made more important that the landscape has its own history. It is not scenery made more important that the landscape has its own history. It is not scenery made more important that the landscape has its own history. It is not scenery made more important that the lan

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of men of science, so far as the unlearned

are capable of comprehending them, be

brought to the service of the sense of nat-Another contrast there may be in the scenery of the two lands. There is this to be said of English scenery: it is suitable to the luxury and comfort of English country life. It is appropriate to the English flesh pots. There are plenty of country houses throughout England in which material comforts are of the best, and which, at certain seasons, contain much agreeable company of both sexes. I had some experience of such a house in Surrey. The library was excellent. For a wonder, the weather was good, the ephemeral British sunshine remaining all day on the southern walls, and really lavish among those flowers of the garden you do not know by name. Easily detained by such an existence, you are not inclined to anything more active than some kind of pleasant reading, and are likely to lose your place at that, while your gaze rests upon the hills to the west. To such a life and such a state of mind the vague, soft aspect of the Surrey hills was most suitable-two impulpable ranges of hills, alluring to the eyes. Essences they seemed, rather than substance or matter. and unreal, save in their gentle, emerald coloring; and they were always lying there, quivering as in a dream-a mirage which

did not go away. If there is an agreement between luxury and English scenery, my sentiment is that, on the contrary, luxury does not suit our scenery. An iron foundry, strange to say, does no harm; a forge, a factory by the side of a pond filled with water lilles (I have now in mind the New England landscape)-these are not unsuitable. But a fine house in some way is, and my sense of incongrulty extends as well to those mansions which a friend describes as Queen Anne in the front and Mary Ann in the rear. Architecture, both private and public, should be such as is suited to the local requirements and history. A white spire, to. Instance, marking such a church as New England farmers have built for generations, what an eloquent object in a wide

and undulating view! Suffrage Limitations.

Assuming that woman shall get the right to vote, she must remember, while it's permitted to scratch a nomines at the polls.